Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

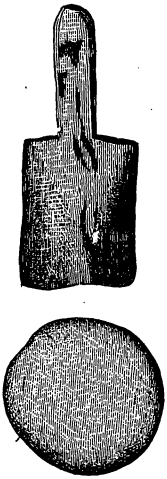
Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

until the post-tertiary. When the fissure eruptions had finally ceased, the work was taken up by volcanoes, a few of which are still active. The paper is one of much interest.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

The Manufacture of Pottery by the Indians. — Among the Indians, the women are the makers of pottery, the men looking upon it as degrading to do "squaw work." Two implements only are used in its construction; one is a wooden paddle (fig. 69), the other a flattened round stone (fig. 70). The figures here given are very much reduced in size. These implements are made by the women with much labor and are considered as valuable and essential household articles. In earlier times when they had nothing but stone tools with which to shape them the labor must have been immense.



Figs. 69 and 70.

After the clay has been properly mixed with water, and kneaded with the hands and the wooden paddle until it is of a proper consistency, a portion is taken and placed over the flat part of the stone and made smooth and even by rapid pats with the paddle. The clay is then placed on a smooth spot on the ground with the stone above it and the bottom of the utensil is thus formed. A piece of clay is now taken in the hands and rolled out to the proper length; it is then placed around the stone in connection with the other piece and the stone is moved about on the inside while with hand and paddle on the outside the roll of clay is flattened out and firmly united with the first piece. More is then added in the same manner and so on until the desired size is attained. The hands are often dipped in water during the operation in order to keep the clay moist; and the stone and hand are used to smooth the inside. The necessary height being attained, the rim is formed by pressing the top layer of the soft clay over the round edge of the stone, the fingers pressing the clay over while the stone is moved round the vessel. If feet or handles are to be applied, they are shaped by the fingers and stuck on; the hand is now freely used to smooth over the newly made vessel. The pot is then placed in the sun and constantly turned so as to expose it evenly to the heat. When cracks appear, the fingers are dipped into thick mud and applied to them, which process is continued until all the cracks are filled after which the vessel is ready to burn. For this purpose fuel is selected which produces a gentle heat, the excrements of animals being preferred. All the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and the Moquies of Arizona own many sheep and goats which for safety are put into pens at night, consequently a great thickness of excrement is soon accumulated. This is cut into pieces and dried in the sun for fuel in their dwellings and for burning pottery. For the latter purpose a quantity is set on fire and as soon as sufficiently burnt, some is put inside the vessel while the rest is piled round the sides and the vessel is left in this burning mass to bake, which is done very evenly. If the vessel is to be glazed it is done, after being removed from the fire but while very hot, by rubbing over it very strong salt water and again exposing it to the heat.

The ornamentation is done before burning and immediately after the vessel ceases to crack by exposure to the sun. This generally consists of simple, parallel lines and indentations (the fingers and a stick being the only instruments used to form the required devices). If the vessel is to be colored it is done by dissolving clay of the desired color in water; a brush is formed by chewing the end of a stick, which is then dipped into the coloring matter and applied to form the ornamentation, both lines and figures being made. The vessel is now allowed to dry thoroughly, after which it is burned in the same manner as plain pottery. Sometimes vessels are uniformly colored inside and out; often only the outside is colored, with no other ornamentation. The colors generally used are orange, red, black, slate, white, brown and yellow.

The quality of the clay determines the kind of vessel that is to be made. For a cooking utensil coarse clay is used, often mixed with very fine gravel; this quality stands heat better than the finer clay which is used in making the choicer grades of pottery.

The mode of manufacturing pottery here described is that of the Indians of Arizona, New Mexico, California and Utah at the present day, and when these Indians find a profitable market for their wares they make articles not to be despised by their white friends.

In many ancient burying mounds round stones have been found; these were evidently used in making pottery, the wooden paddles which were probably placed with them having decayed. There is no difference between the modern article and these ancient stones found in the graves associated with pottery and other domestic articles buried with the dead.—EDWARD PALMER.

THE BERRIES OF RHAMNUS CROCEUS AS INDIAN FOOD.—This is a fine evergreen, producing numerous red berries which render it very showy. The Apaches collect and pound them up with whatever animal substances may be on hand, the berries imparting to the mixture a bright red color which is absorbed into the circulation and tinges the skin. On one occasion a detachment of the First Arizona Infantry Volunteers attacked a camp of Apaches in the Mogollon Mountains, northern Arizona, killed twenty-two and captured two children; the writer, being with the party as surgeon, examined the dead; their abdomens were much distended from eating greedily of these berries and other coarse substances; while their bodies exhibited a beautiful red net-work, the coloring matter having been taken up by the blood and diffused through the smaller veins. Among the captured stores were quantities of these berries dried, also much finely pounded meat and berries. A stone mortar, near by, plainly told the purpose for which it had been used; while numbers of rats and squirrels with the fur singed off, but otherwise entire, lay ready to form the next batch of mixed meat and berries. These Indians are not dainty, for they relish any part of an animal, even its viscera and blood.—EDWARD PALMER.

MICROSCOPY.

HOLMAN'S SIPHON SLIDE.—Mr. D. S. Holman of Philadelphia, whose life slide has recently become a really useful as well as a popular accessory to the microscope, has contrived a modification of that accessory to be known as the siphon slide, in which living objects of suitable size and habits can be retained under observation uninterruptedly for days or even weeks. A current of water or other fluid, of any required temperature, is made to flow continuously through the chamber containing the object, so that the processes of respiration, circulation, digestion, and nutrition, the phenomena of inflammation, and the effects of some classes of poisons may be studied at leisure and under perfectly natural or entirely controllable conditions. The habits of life of small